Our Mansas Correspondence. Travelling to the Far West-The Various Routes and the New Fork Aprices -- A Glance at the Railroads -- St. Louis-The Missouri Steamers-Description of Scenery, de.

If there be a set of individuals more generally and more deservedly anathematized by travellers than those agents to New York and elsewhere, engaged in the sale of rait groad tloke is and the victimization of intending travellers, I have yet to learn what that set is. The Felor Funks are known, and can be avoided; patent safe and confidence mon rarely find victims among any cave the most verdan and guilible; fombs shysters only pluck accidental and occasional pigeons; but the railroad ticket agents impose on the wary and in elligent as well as on the most rordant and comequantly, as I said, they come under the anathems

of all degrees and conditions of men. There are at least half a derea routes competing for the traffic between New York and St. Louis. There is the Hudson River and New York Central, connecting at Boffalo with the boats on Lake Eric to Chicago. There is the New York and Erie, connecting with the Lake Shore road to Tolodo. There is the Central Pennsylvania line to Pitte burg, with connections to Cincinnati. There is the Chio and Baltimore line via Wheeling, and another officered of that main trunk, called the North West ern Vistata branch, commencing at Grafion, in Virginia and to smeating at Parkersburg, on the Ohle river; whence a connection is made by best with the Marietta and Ohle altread to Cinctinati. For this latter route, a saving in distance in claimed of one huadred and ton mits over the New York Central eighty-acron mites over the Eric, and some thirty over the Central Pennsylvania; and passengers are assured of making connections and reaching Cincinnatiand H. Louis in less time than by any other route. Your correspondent was a victim to there assurences. He left New York at eight o'clock on Monday morning and reached it. Louis about four o'clock on Monday morning and reached its Louis about four o'clock on his made when the place of the contrained the agents promised—but in sury-eight bours. He is, therefore, most willing to join in maledicting the rail read ticket agents that fines their immense placerds in Broadway and tell lies to order. Passengers who left New York by the S. is road on Monday morning reached its Joseph Dalwans Gration and Parkarsburg in Virginia. and terminating at Parkersburg, on the Ohio river; whence

Broadway and tell lies to order. Passengers who left New York by the Elevand on Mondry morning reached St. Louis at air on the evening of the following Wednerday.

The road between Graiten and Parkarsburg in Virginia, was sided, I indicate bot, by a Sate loan. If Virginia does not make better rathroad speculations than this, I am afraid ahe will roon find horself in the concition of some of your Wall street financiers of late. The road runs through a complete wilderness, with not a village of twen ty habitations along its cuttre line of 100 miles. It must have cost an immense sum, for the cuttings are deep and very someworm. There are no less than tweety three tan noise—come of them of considerable extent—on the route. What the business to support this line is expected to graw out of, I am evre I cannot guess. It leads from no where to nowhere; has no to san or villages between its termini, and does not appear to have any agricultural, manufact ring or miling but liess to rely upon.

The Marieva and Ohio line connecting with the latter and extended to Chairn air, is well built, well fitted, and I think, self masses of the route built, well fitted, and I think, self masses of the vine through a most beautiful make it a good paying road. I doubt whether its reacipts just now are at all equal to its expenditure, but much of the trait was the will and they can well afford to lay out of facts finest make by it, and they can well afford to lay out of facts finest make to a owned by farmers whose lands are quintrapid to value by it, and they can well afford to lay out of facts finest make the owned by farmers whose lands are quintrapid to value by it, and they can well afford to lay out of facts finest make the owned by farmers whose lands are quintrapid to value by it, and they can well afford to lay out of facts finest make through extend the Ohio and Missistippi Raliroad. I selected the latter, and had no right to complain of the relection, except that for some cause or other the value fact, if the loss of the sigh

wish in our priceable to a sunlight one, even though at at the less of the sight of the flowers with which the prairies are covered.

I was much a rack with the active business like appearance of 8t Louis. Outside of New York, and perhaps Chicago, there is no city on the outlinest where there is more of the busine and surfer trade shad in 8t Louis. Western people remark it, and are very proud of it. While we were packed up in an ountlons that was conveying us to the ferry from East St Louis, we had a very amusing conversation upon the folkive growth of 8t. Louis and New York One old geatlemen, a real representative of Western manners, volunteered the remark that St. Louis was growing to be a right emart place. A tall Kentuckian, carrying a saddle bag for value, remarked that he had creased the ferry there in 1849, then St. Louis was a little trading village, no larger than many of those little volus and made more progress in that time than any other form he world. A Miscourian, fresh from New York expressed his opision that the intercity had beaten a icompetitore in the trace, and had grown more since 1840 oven thin St. Louis thee f. The old goot who had opened the conversation admitted that New York was a right smart place, and growing right smart; but he cinched the obstancion in favor of 8t. Louis, by avering that in 1840 he had been deficied a piece of ground in 8t. Louis fook the pain from the metropolis of the United States.

In my strolls through 2t Louis (which I admit were to the ferry from East St Louis, we had a very aimistog conversation upon the relative growth of St. Luis and New York. One of gratieman, a real representative of Westers mumers, voluntee of the romark that St. Louis was growing to be a right smart place. A tall Kenteckian, carrying a saddle bag for value, remarked that he had croaced the ferry there in 1840, when St. Louis was a little varianche soon over who med them, and they are according to larger than many of those little every the reading village, no larger than many of those little every the reading village, no larger than many of those little every the reading village, no larger than many of those little every the reading village, no larger than han to the reading village, no larger than han the data St. Louis had made more progress in that time than any other town he had more progress in that the intercity had beaten a loompetiors in the race, and had grown more since I soo over than St. Louis were not since I so over than St. Louis that the altercity had beaten a loompetiors in the race, and had grown more since I soo over than St. Louis that the cinched the obstruction of the louist state.

Soot of lace I. The old good who had opened the conversation admitted that New York, a parallel for that, and to by a sort of lacit understanding the conversation of the conve

and through the West, the role object of stati ince seems to be the purasit of the aim shy duties. There is no due to inclination to cultivate note object of stati ince seems to be the purasit of the aim shy duties. There is no due to inclination to cultivate the purasit of the aim shy duties. The role is not inclination to cultivate the purasit of the aim shy duties. The role is the purasit of the aim shy duties are supported in the purasit of the cultivate the cultivate the purasit of the cultivate the cultivate the cultivate fath of the

west to realize the relative clearness of the water of the filmouri, you have only to take half a backet fall of Greton, then fill the bucket with mud, and sits smartly for tan minutes. The contents of the bucket then will give you the clearnest—muddiest would be a better word—idea of the liquid which is used here for drinking, and fir all cullinary purposes. Father Mathew, I am sure would never have a ked to reavert a men to his total abadiance principles if he had no other beverage left than sinsouri water.

This is our third day from Jeffarson City, and we expect to reach Leavenworth to morrow morning, whonce we stage it to Lecompton. Most of the passengers on board, is duity of the passengers of the control of the second to the se

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Philacelphia Press Sept 15.]

An slarm of frest sees, however elight the actual danger, invariably produces contration and dirmar, and offer leads to ratel consequence. It is procledy so it anastial affeirs. We have had an alarm; whether well founded or not great evils have already resulted from it to the some more call community, and still greater are impending. It is the dairy of public journals, under the circular smaller from it to the some more call community, and still greater are impending. It is the dairy of public journals, under the circular smaller sees and to sustain by all possible means the legitimate operations of business.

It is impossible not to see that we have expended to much money in the construction of railroads. In saying this it would be unfair to asset that all railsays expenditures have been a wasteful extravagance and laws. There are many roads—great thorough inter ons te-which cannifall, under judicious management, to pay dividends to their stockho dear. The very fact that other have been constructed which are of deubrid; character has added to the profits of the leading railways.

In a crisis like the process it is quite obvious that the directed which are of deubrid; character has added to the profits of the leading railways.

In a crisis like the process it is quite obvious that the directed which have been cast upon road stocks has carried tote disrepute every interest, every road and bond it the country. It has fallen, as the eligitates refatoon must have constructed with the been cast upon road stocks has carried tote disrepute every interest, every road and bond it is the country. It has fallen, as the eligitate refatoon must have constructed with the stillenge of the cash capital process in such times, that is absorb eapl al, instead of providing it in aid of commercial necessities.

Those who have the best credit, and commercial operations of business men in the had so it on meet he country to institute, or, if they happen to be ap placed as to be unable to commerc

This is the fruit of a panic-a panic go ten up in the

the precious metals, owing as we have repostedly shows, to national entrawagance and excessive importations. The gradual diminition of specie forced, has an unavoidable cherowhere precipitations, timulated by, and stimulating thing influence precipitations of every posterior description. The crists within an of all acrips representing flothious value, and bealiness ence more will be reserved to a sound and healthful state, late the almosphere after a discharge of the surplus electricity. It is be hoped, however, that the salotary issue insculated by the destructiveness of this process of purification may not be both again. It should be remembered ever herealist that national wealth and presperity are the result of homest industry alone, and that all transactions not been fide promoting the scope and interests of the latiner, are detriminated. If of a nature not to be amonable to law, public opinion, at least, should tend to find their baneful tollow, who flargs his five dollar bills on the rouge of not. Way not on chem the gambler who states thousands, his whole fortune, and the community wedfare, on the artificial flow, which is going on under our eyes, is a necessary of the state of the state

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE PAILURE OF PHILIP ALLEN AND SORE.

[From the Providence Journal, 4c, 1, 14]

It will not be near to may of our restors that the old and respectable bouse of Pailip Allen & Jone has fallen ones at the commercial pressure. The immediate daise of the director to the failure of Frederick G. Swan, of New York, which throw back upon them the paper of the Kim street Yandauering Commany, alone which they were endorsare that any endorse they entered invalidates of Pailip Allen & (including they entered nearly for the Elia sured Commany those these agests would be largely responsible redebted deser of the house. They will make no prefix enough for the pailip and the whole of their property will be divided among their oredition.

The report in the New York papers that Zacharlan Allen.

had failed, is incorrect. Owing to the paper that comes back to him from Frederick G. Swan, and Philip Allen & Sone, he will probably find it necessary to sak an extension, but his property is far beyond his indeb adners, and his embarramments will be easly temporary.

Of the affairs of the Elm street company we have little informati n, although it is reported that the concern has insterly been erofitable.

In the misfortunes which have failen upon men who have so lorg been engaged in anxive beeness among us, who have contributed so much to the general prospectly, and who, for a period of half a century, have always most their engagements and have maintained in all respects so high a character, they have the sympathy of the whole community, and the best wishes that their disasters may be as temporary as they are undeserved. Camels in the United States.

CAMELS IN the United States.

PROM THE BRY—VOYAGE TO SMYRMA—CAMELS IN THE CRIMMA—THERE USER, ADVANTAGES, PRIORS AND VANISHTEES—INTERSECTING ACCOUNT OF NA-PIER'S CAMEL COMPS—VIBIT TO ALEXANDRIA, SMYRMA—PRIARE CAMELS TO ALEXANDRIA, SMYRMA—PRIARE CAMELS TO ALEXANDRIA, SMYRMA—PRIARE CAMELS TO ALEXANDRIA, SMYRMA—PRIARE CAMELS TO ALEXANDRIA, SMYRMA—PRIORE CAMELS TO ALEXANDRIA, SMYRMA—PRIORE CAMELS TO ALEXANDRIA ALEXANDRI

THE NATURE, QUALITIES, DISKASES, ANATOMY
OF THE ANIMAL—CAMEL LAND—THE "GUMP"—
ARABIAN CAMEL, THEIR SPEED, ETC.—THE DEBARKATION—CAMEL DOCTORS—THEIR ACCUMATION IN
TEXAE—SECOND EXPEDITION—ITS SPOCESS—THE
RASULT OF THE EXPERIMENT, ETC., ETC.

The Scoretary of War has lately issued a very valuable and interesting report on the importation of camels into the United States for purposes of military transportation, and as it is not very likely to fall under the general reader's otice, we sabioin a synopsie.

appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, for the purchase of camels and imporstion of dromedaries. The Secretary of the Navy also supplied the storeship Supply, under the sole and expetenced command of Lieutenant Porter, in order to carry out the wishes of the government in this novel and im cortant under taking. At the same time Major Heury C.

out the wishes of the government in this novel and important under taking. At the same time Major Houry C. Wayne, of the United States army, was commissioned to proceed to the Levant and interior of Asia, with further instructions to obtain from experienced persons in Eagliano, France and Tuscany every information bearing upon the use and introduction into the United States of the came if or military purposes.

In accordance with these instructions, in the month of May following, the expediton set out, and on the 7th June major Wayne arrived in London where he remained for a nort time collecting information respecting the habits, mode of living, acclimation, &o. of the cames in the Zoological Gardens. Proceeding to Paris, where he obtained a variety of useful facts in relation to the camel from officers who were in the French Algerine service, he went up the Mediterranean, laded at funis, where he fell in with Ileutenan, laded at funis, where he fell in with Ileutenan Porter, and through the American Consul, W. R. Chandler, had an interview with the Bey Mohammed Fasha, on being requested to grant a permit for the embarkation of a camel the Major had purchased, inquired the object, upon learning which he generously pre-enfed two fine blooded staillors, which were accepted in the name of the President and people of the United States.

The expedition then visited Maits, Smyrna and Salonica, and landed at Omstantinople on the 4th October. From this place Major Wayne write so the department:—"At Sayyna we saw many fine specimens of the camel, but no dromedarice, and, owing to the Crimean war, the demand for them being very great—the Bri I sh having in one order contracted for the hirring of 8,000—the prices of the animals had considerably advanced, averaging from \$40 to \$50 for the best females."

Finding at this Piace that a journey to Persia, where it

contracted for the hirtog of \$000—the prices of the animals had considerably advanced, averaging from \$40 to \$50 for the best females, and from \$75 to \$100 for the best males."

Finding at this place that a journey to Persia, where it was anticipated the finest breed could be obtained, was not as that season of the year feasible, Major Wayne and Lieut. Forter proceeded to Salaklava, and there had the felliest opportunity, from the immense namber of camels in use by the ailies, to get the most complete information as to their adaptation for military purposes.

Here they saw the two kinds—the Bactrian or two humped camel, and the Arabian or one humped—the latter being considered the more aerviceable. In a conversation with Colonel McMurdo as to the availibility of the camel for military purposes, the Colonel stated they were most efficient, having had 25,000 of them in his expedition against Sciade, and he instanced the organization of the camel corps under General Napier, consisting of one thousand men mounted upon 500 dromedaries, two men to each drom-dary, the men sitting back to back, one facing the head, the other the tail, and both armed with riller and eavers. The manner of using the corps was as follows:—' Upon arriving at the scene of operations, the drom-daries were mids to knoel in square, under the charge of their 500 drivers, forming as it were a buse of operations, from which the other fire hundred operated as infantry. As the advanced body moved, the square or squares, if more than one was formed, if required, were also moved; and no are of extremity the square effected from rising by a hobble on the foreleg—and use their rilles most effectively. This corps, Col. McMurdo in ormed me, could be readily marched eavenly five miles in any direction in twelve hours, (5 5-6 per hour.) and rendered throughout the campaign most effective required, were also moved; and no see of extremity the square effects a cover under which the campaign most effected recytes. The expedition next visited Alexandria, from w

not more than \$5,000 had been expensed by the harkation of the requisite number.

Let us now jease the thirty three came's quietly ruminating their forder on board the Supply, with one or two of their young frisking about, and proceed to condense some interesting facts as to their characteristics.

of their young frisking about, and proceed to condense some interesting facts as to their characteristics.

The camel, among the domestic animals, is one of the carliest mentioned in the Bible, and although so long known and used, its nature, quanties, diseases and anatomy are very imperfacily understood, even by those who have had most opportunity of studying the subject. The camel is not indigenous to the terrid more, but rather belongs to the north temperate, and suffers more from great heat than it does from intense cold. "Camel land" embraces the Canarias, Morocco, Algiers. Tunis, Tripoli, the Great Desert, and Egypt in Africa, Arabia, Turkey in Asia, Pertia, Cabool, Hindertan, Bermah, Tuibet, Mongolla, a small part of the routhern portion of Siberia and Independent Tarary in Asia, the Grimes, and a small tract of openity around and near Constantinopie is kurope. For two hundred years the camel has also existed in Tuscany, and wim the exception of an altempt in 1701 to introduce the animal into Virginia the camel was not to be found in any other place until the expedition happily resulted in its introduction into Toxas.

There are two generaldivisions of the species. The drat, the Bactrian or two humped; the second, the Arabian or one humped. The former is a much heavier, clouder imbed and stronger animal than the latter. "Its great value is as a breeder for crossing the male Bactrian open the female Arabian, the produce being a powerful enchance by bride." The hybrid progeny is inaccardiated to continue it species. The Arabian, or one-humped animal, is the most services by it inaccardiated to continue it species. The Arabian, or one-humped animal, is the most services by it inconditated to continue it is found.

The nature and diseases of the camel archimitar to these of the cs. It has four, and according to so ne writers are as a sock of providence of the camel archimitar the camel is the "hump," which exhibits the wonderful ceigns of Frewidence in fitting the back to the camel is the "hump," which exhib

desert' is enabled to travel for soven days togethor without food or water.

The arabian camol is calculated for borden, and not for draught. It has an additional joint to the hind legs by which it is enabled to kneel down to permit burdens to be packed on its back. It is said it will travel in its onnal gait for stay consensive hours without stopping. It can travel with facility over sand, gravel or stoces. The flosh of the camel so closely recembles heef, it can be easily substituted without the possibility of detection. It mike in not distinguishable from that of cows, while its pile is apsiled to the manufacture of carpets, course cloths, ropes, &c., but not to the desire and pride of the fair rex, the shaw, to which its name is falsely given. It pastares on every shrub and plant that grows, even the thiefs and prickly pear; and in comparison with other unleads, requires less provision for forage. It will carry for short distances 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, but on long journest only 450 to 600 pounds, much depending on the quality of the breed. A saddle animal, or dromedary, the caps of for turden is il tile, averaging about 150 pounds, but il contaminates in speed for its comparative want of prickly certail its decillarly, endurance and fidelity are truly wonderful.

Hayrna is the best place, according to the record its documents to twenty fore pears of age; and during the certail its decillarly, endurance and fidelity are truly wonderful.

Hayrna is the best place, according to the record, for procuring burden camels, and Jaffs and Beisonb, dromedary, well equipped, well riddes and in good condition can make and Jaffs and Beisonb, dromedary, well equipped, well riddes and in good condition can make non-angles, and Jaffs and Beisonb, dromedary, well equipped, well riddes and in good condition can make an amount of the camel. A dromedary, well equipped, well riddes and in good condition can make an an amount of the camel. A dromedary are also sover the procuring their only ment of the liberty of the self-ridde out food or water.

The Arabian carnel is executated for burden, and not for

cure an animal of a stight cold, and the same person recommended to me to administer an ounce of tea, mixed with five grains of gunpowder, to cure a camel with swollen legs."

Among the number of camels on board the Supply was one a mouth old, christened Uncile Sam. "One of the Turks, anused himself on the voyage making a pehleron of him, i. e a wrestling camel, and when six wooks old he was more than a match for his tecoher, using his legs, neck and mouth with such dexterity, and exhi tiling such wonderful strength in so young a thing, that he became a very rough play mate, and frequently hart the men on the deck by throwing himself on them suddenly and knocking them down.

From Indianola the camels were moved to Jamp Verde, as being a superior location, and in Major Wayne's report, after taking their general goed condition, me says that among the opisions he heard expressed throughout Texes on the avasilistity of the camel, this one was universal;" that no animals, full grown, brought into Texas from other countries or from the old Baites, are here as vigorous and as serviceable as they were in the countries or States they left, the process of acilimation impairing, apparently, vital or erg and enturace. This deterioration does not, however, extend to animals born in Texas or brought into it very yeung. On the contrar, they are said to equal, if not curpass, the parest stock. From this it could appear as if the con intine of the imported grows up camels would be seriously deteriorated, while that of the young considerably improved.

After some suggestions as to the regulations which should be enforced in respect to the management of the camels, Major Wayne, in his last communication of the comber 4, 1856, when he had had sufficient time to form a correct judgment, gives it as his opinion that the climate of Texas is a mirrably suited to camel reasing; that their accilimation is cortain, and that for military purposes, in point of economy and utility, they are all that quald be expected.

On the 18th of June,

point of economy and utility, they are all that o'ald be expected.

On the 18th of June, 1866, Lieut. Porter was ordered to proceed on another voyage, to obtain an additional supply of camels and dromedaries. The journey was perfarmed in a much shorter time than the previous one, owing to the greater completeness of the arrangements, and ten additional animals were added to those already at Camp Verde. Lieut. Porter thinks the advantages of the importation are not to be reaped in our day, but, like the introduction of the horse and other demestic animals by our speciation, respectively will be much benefited, and that trade and commerce, such as is carried on by internal communication, will, the ough this means, be largely assisted. Major Wayne is quite sangulae of the utilimate success of the experiment, regarding the prejudices against their introduction as the result of ignorance of the true nature of the camel, and at last accounts was devoting his attention to the parturition of his prolific stock.

ERSULT THUS PAR OF THE CAMBL EXPERIMENTS ON

RESULT THUS PAR OF THE CAMEL EXPERIMENTS ON THE PLAINS.

Et Paso July 24, 1857. Six-I have the honor to report my arrival at this place with the expedition under my command. Thus far we have progressed rapidly, and without a single day's delay since leaving San Antonio.

It gives me pleasure to report the entire success of the experiment with the camels, so far as I have tried it. La boring under all the disadvantages arising out of the fact that we have not a single man who knows anything whatever of camels, or how to pack them, we have never theless arrived here without an accident; and having used the camels every day with heavy packs, have fewer sore backs and disabled ones by far than would have been the case travelling with pack raules. On starting we packed nearly seven hundred pounds on each camel, which I feel was too heavy a burden for the commencement of so long a journey. They, however, packed it daily, until that weight was reduced by our durnal use of it as forage for mules. I trust they may stand the remainder of the journey as well as they have thus far, and I see an reason whatever to doubt it. If they should, the experiment of their useful sess is demonstrated fully, and it is to be hoped they will be imported for Indian scouts. With infantry companies, in countries as badly supplied with water as Tenas and New Mexico, they would prove an in valuable aid, though these we have with us are not the most valuable hind for burden, being all females, with three exceptions. case travelling with pack raules. On starting we packed

water is Texas and New Mexico, they would prove an it valuable and, though these we have with us are not the most valuable kind for burden, Soing all females, with three exceptions.

The regular burden camel would make the same journey we have made, and in the same time, with 1,750 punds, as easily as these with half the weight. I desire to call your attention, particularly, to the fact that they live and keep up on food rejected by even mules, and which grows in the greatest luxuriance in the most berren of our American deserts. The greatewood is a small bitter but, useless for any other purpose that I have been able to discover except as being a tolerable froof for the camels; although they cat grass when stared out to it, if left to themselves they will instantly leave the best grass and browse greedily upon bushes of any sind whatever in preference.

I was told by the highest authority, on leaving San Antonio, that not one of them would ever see Kl Paso—that they would give out in the feet, &c., &c. This prediction has not been verified by fact. The road from here to San Antenio is certainly the most terribly trying of unabed feet I have ever seen, consisting af sharp, coarse, irregular flinty gravel, about the size of a pes, or smaller, acting upon the feet like a steel rasp. This is so true that I have not an unshod work mule or horse that is not lame; the feet having been unable to resist the grinding nature of the roads. With the camels I have not an unshod work mule or horse that is not lame; the feet having been unable to resist the grinding nature of the roads. With the camels I have not an unshod work mule or horse that is not lame; the feet having been unable to resist the grinding nature of the roads. With the camels are the most come of the mile prevalence of the roads. We have a substance which forms the feet, as the singular reg vizity and perpendicular motion, with which the foot is raised and put down. In he see or mules there is always more or less of slip-shelle friction, or a sliding motio

the charce of a broken limb received from one of its namerous kicks—with the patient quiet of the camel kneeding for its load. We have had them on this journey sometimes for twenty six hours without water, exposed to a great degree of heat, the mercury standing it 104 deg., and when they came to water second almost indifferent to it. Not all drank, and those that old, not with the famahed eagerness of other animals when deprived of water for the same length of time. If the Department insteads carrying the importation of them further, after this present experiment has been more fully tested, and I have reported my success, or the want of it, I would strongly recommend a new saddle to be prepared for them, to replace the present clumay contrivates, and also that a corps of Mexicans be employed in hereiting and using them. Americans of the class who seek such employment are totally unfit for it being for the meat part harsh and Impatient with the altinuis on trested to their care. The Greeks and Torks who are with us know no more of camels than any American living in New York knows of budilees. I have the Innor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hem. Jons B. Flord, Secretary of War.

New York knows of buildloss. I have the hanor to remain, very respectfully, your obe-deaut servant.

Hen. John B. Frond, Secretary of War.

E. F. BEALE.

Hen. John B. Frond, Secretary of War.

Sin high Massy whiseles, K. C. R.

From the London Times, August 13.

Major General Sir Rugh Massy Wheeler, K. C. R., whose meis ucholy death at Cawapore has followed so closely upon the cases which we have seatisticed in the person of Str H.

M. Lawrence and General Barnard, was one of the most distinguished officers in the Indian service, as he proved in the Wilk war. He was the son of the late Causan High Wheeler, of Helly wire, occurity of Linsrick, by Margaret, oldest deapter of the Right Hon. High, first Lord Massy in the Irish Foerage. He was himself born at Sally wire in 1783, so that at the flue of his death he had reached his 6th year. He received his early education at Richmond, derrey, and at the Grammar School, Bath. He entered the military service of the East India Commany in 1903, when he received his first commission in the Songal Landry. In the next year he marched with his regiment, ander lord lake, against Dolhi. Hisving rison steadily through the intermediate ranks, he became coloned of the 48th Hengal Natire Infantry in 1845, and in the same year war appointed first class Beigadier, in command of field forces; in 1864 he attained the rank of Major General. In December, 1845, previous to the hard fought battles of Moodec and Fercreshab, the galiant General (then Brigadier) Wheeler, with a lorde of 4,850 men and 21 guas, covered the village of Bussean, where the large de syo of stores had been collected for the army under Sir Henry Hardige, Lord Googh, and Sir Harry finith, and the rendered important services which contributed in their measure to the galing of these victories. He received the order to the grammar for his distinguished mer to the galing of the command of the fire of the laws of the distinct of the strength of the Sir and Sir

RIBING GROWND. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1867.

The Bayal Courts of Inquiry.

COMMANDER LOCKWOOD DISPOSED OF MARSH AND
WILLIAMSON STILL ON TRIAL -MP. MARSH ON

COURT NO. L.

CASE OF MR. MARSH CONTINUED. Commander Green (witness for the accused) sworn-Served with Marsh from June, 1852, for three years, on the Mississippi; conduct as to sobriety was good; never saw him intoxicated; know but little as regards his profeerios al finem; thinks him fit physically, mentally and morally, for the naval service.

Captain Boorman (witness for accused) sworn-I served with Mr. March at the New York Navy Yard, in May, 1859; his moral conduct was good; never as w anything improper in him; he always obeyed orders promptly; I think him physically, morally, mentally and professionally fit for the naval service. Lieutenant Wecdhull (witness for accused) sworn-Ser

ed with Mr. Marsh in the frigate Raritan, in 1844-45; served with him at sea fer about three years; I have subrequently been associated with him in the Coast Survey for fouries months; his moral conduct was good; he was continually unfor my observation; never heard a report of his being intoxicated; in my opinion, he is essentially fitted for the maral service in every respect; I have great condence in him; have left him in charge of vessels, and sent him from station to station with them on very important service, I note chartered a vessel and gave him a sociarate command, hr. Marsh was trist brought to my attention by an set of promptitude and daring soldom witnessed among officers; in January, 1844, while lying in New York harbor, the sailors began to desert upon the too; the too was then out a way for five or six feel from the vessel; and was much broken between the versel and the shore; an alarm was given to stop them if possible; Mr. Marsh ran to the guards and made a leap for the fit sting lee; gaining a foothold upon it, he gave chase, running from point to point on the toe, and succeeded in overtaking and selfing ap owerful, athioticallor, but was instantly knocked down and severely statished; planks had to be laid upon the loe in order to bring Mr. Marsh back to the ship; the promptness, energy and daring bravery displayed was deserving of much praise; Mr. Marsh back to the ship; the promptness, energy and daring bravery displayed was deserving of much praise; Mr. Marsh back to the stop of the few officers who receives every order pleasanily, whother agreeable or otherwise, and encourse it with promptness, energy and cheerfunces.

Cross-examined by the Judge Advocate—Have met Mr. Marsh frequently since 1851, and have had ample opportunity to judge of his habits. fourieen months; his moral conduct was good; he was

COURT NO. 2.

The defence in the case of Commander Lockwood was read this morning by the Hon. P. Phillips, after which the court sat for a short time with closed doors, made up their decision, and transmitted it to the Secretary of the Navy. The Court than adjourned over till Monday. COURT NO. 3.

CASE OF LIEUTENANT G. G. WILLIAMSON CONTINUED. Commodore Stringham (government witness) syora-Have served with Liout, Williamson at several times; be served under my command; bis general reputation is

that of an intemperate man; I don't know his general reputation as to mental and professional fitness for the naval service.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blount—During the time he served under my command his conduct was perfectly correct, so far as it came under my observation; have heard individual efficers speak of his general reputation; outld not say how many officers; enough to make it a general reputation; never witnessed anything myself which would justify such a reputation.

Captain Tattaali (called by accused) sworn—Am a captain by rank in the United State Navy; I know Lieutenant G. G. Williamson, and have known him from bos hood; I served with him one year, in 1828, I as lieutenant and he as midshipman; at that time I considered him in all respects competent for the maral service.

Cross-examined by Judge Advocate—I have since met with him but seldem and as long intervals; I now nothing as to his present efficiency.

Lieut. Charles Humer (winess for the accused) a worn—Lieutenant Williamson, whose in command of the brig Bainbridge discharged his duties properly as a command or; he always gave me the numin orders of a commander; I recollect no consider when it assumed responsibility; he was very particular that the maraice abould be kept in good order; a division had to be practiced every day (Sundays excepted) with cither small arms or large gene. Heut Williamson was, to the beautiff my recollection, always on deck when at quarters.

Question by Judge Advocate—Did or did not Lieut. Will-

deck when at quarkers.

Question by Judge Advosale—Did or did not Lieut. Williamone display instability at the Rio Grande or on the coast of Brazil, during his service there? A I observed

coast of Brant, during his service teere? A locaryed none.

By Col. Ricont.—The object of the Bainbridge visiting the Ric Grande was to warn off our whalers from entering the bays and barbors of Branti where there was no port of entry; one or two whaling vessels had been taken possession of by the local authorities, and sent to Ric for adjudication under an old law of Branti, which had been revived; on all occasions Liout Williamson behaved himself in an officer like manner and as a fit representative of this government; he displayed great real and interest in the protection of our whalers.

Adjourned.

MARCH AND HUNTER ON TRIAL- WILLIAMSON'S DE-PANCE READ.

MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1557.

COURT NO. 1. CAPE OF MR. A. HOWARD MARCH (LATE A PASSED MIDSEPHAN) CONTINUED.

Lieutenant Brasher (witness for accused) aworn-Have served with Mr. March in same squadron on two dif-ferent occasions, both in the West Indies and altogether about one year or more; have been initimate for some years with him; we live near neighbors; his conduct he been exemplary so far as it came under my observation, it was very good as to sobriety; my estimation of his mental, moral, paysoal and professional fitness is very good; perhaps, particularly good; I esteem him a ready officer on shipboard, and prompt in the execution of his duties; he is a young officer of extraordinary premise.

Question by Judge Advocate—Have you ever near Mr.

Decation by Judge Advocate—Have you ever seen Mr.
March under the influence of driable Answer—In the ordinary sense of the torm, no.

Lieut Gibeon (witners for accurace) awara—Have served a come time with Mr. March; we were together at Alvarado, in 1846 we took two price vecreis to Nor Collegar—each of us in command of once I think him every way qualified for the inval service; he is very prompt and efficient.

Queetten by Mr. Phillips (counsel)—Can you state any drowmatance to illustrate his promptness in executing an order? Answer—At New O leans we were instructed to effect the arrest of a certain Parkinson, who had command of the prine brig Plymouth partly on the charge of smagging arms and amunities to the exemy and partly to detain him as a winces before the liketic Geert, we found him in a mangorace ballroom; Mr. March called upon a polaceman to again and we arrested him, we were followed to the station house by an ill locking crowd; the capitain of the police refused to receive the prisener and as were referred to the Municipal Court, here we were again pursued by the crowd, and threeletted with an assault, when we appeared before the Eccorder we found ourselves without instructions from the Manshal, and nothing secured the arrest of Capital Parkinson but the address and prompt energy of Mr. March.

Oross examined by Judge Advente—I never saw Mr. March intexticated; I may have seen him entailerated, never was him intexticated in my life; I have seen bim done or twice at social partners at Him geod opportunity to oborre his habits; I think him headaily, mornly and physically fit for the maral service; I never saw him drunk; may have seen him a little croided by liquor; I esteem him as an estimable young endeman.

COURT NO. 2.

CAM OF LEUTRASS CLARKER HEATER COMMENCED
Commander Cheson (government witness) sworn—Have served with Livet. Hunter; was under my command in the Marches had always prompt and efficient; not often sick; think him in every respect it for the naval service.

Commander Gibson (governmen

efficient; not often sick; think him in every respect it for the naval service.

Commander Cheson (government witners) awarn—
Have sailed with Hunter; was with him in 1845-48, under Commander Shabrick, for about fifteen months, he discharged his duties efficiently and faithfully; sak no more than the other officers; I consider him emineaty if in every respect for the naval service; haver heard a work against him as an officer or a genthman; he was always active, prompt and energotic.

The Judge Advocate then submitted some unimportant naval oreers, and complete the time of the Court till 1 o'clock, when the case of Lieutenant Hontor was surpended to hear the defence of Lieutenant Hontor was surpended to hear the defence of Lieutenant Williamson, a very able one, read by Col. Blomni, his counsel. The Court then adjourned.

Court No. 2.

Coter No. ?. No business was done in this court owing to the Mok ness of Commodors Storrer, the President thereof. MARCH, GLASSON AND RUNTER ON TRIAL -- EN-GOVI NOR PRICE, OF NEW JERSEY, ON THE STAND, TUMBAT, Sept. 15, 1367.

CAME OF MR. MARCH CONTINUES.

Ex Governor Price, of New Jersey, (witness for accus

ed) sworn. Was a Purier twelve years in the United States may; knows Mr. March for twenty years; evan ba-fore he entered the naval service; served with him in the Independence and Lexington, and was present with him at he destruction of the steam frigate Missour! on that co-casion he distinguished himself by descending into the shell room and pessing up shells to be thrown overboard casion he distinguished himself by descending into the shell room and passing up shells to be thrown overboard to prevent explosion; he was engaged in this banardous duly for more than an hour, and received the commendation of officers and crow; I have observed him closely through his professional career, and I consider him one of the most promising officers in the service; he is pre-eminently fitted for the naval covicien in every respect.

Question by Judge Advocate—Have your ever known Mr. March to be under the influence of fliquer? Anawor. No. 1st; I have known him to take a glass of rine at the table like other gentlemen, but nothing more.

Famuel Architald, chief erginner, witness for accurace, known—Had served with Mr. March is the Vixor and Missouri; was present at the bounce of the Missouri and thought Mr. March acted a recomment part and quite distinguished kinnel by his efficient daring in descending to the shell room, while the abig was en fire, and passing shells up to be thrown everboard to provest an explosion; I consider Mr. March a young officer of great promise and him him every way fitted for the may.

Question by Judge Advocate—Did you ever see Mr. See and passing shells up to be thrown everboard to provest an explosion; I consider Mr. March a young officer of great promise and him him every way fitted for the may.

Question by Judge Advocate—Did you ever see Mr. See and passing shells up to be thrown everboard to provest an explosion; I consider Mr. March a young officer of great promise and him him every way fitted for the may.

Question by Judge Advocate—Did you ever see Mr. See and the fitted and Bonatorial delayses for each docate.

Jose Gay, engineer, government witness, aworn—Have served with the accused; was with him aboard the formation of Charleston.

Jose Gay, of Missoury in the Japan expectition; I ower naw him in logicated, but I have several times goes him take a place of the fitted and the fitted and formation of the fail way of the fitted and formation of the fitted and forma through his professional career, and I consider him one of the most promising officers in the service; he is pre eminently fitted for the naval service in every respect Question by Judge Advected.—Have you ever known Mr. March to be under the influence of liquor? Answor. No, sir; I have known him to take a glass of wine at the table like other gentlemes, but nothing more.

Samuel Architald, chief engineer, witness for accuract, awon—Had served with Mr. March is the Vixon and Missouri; was pictent at the business of the Missouri and thought Mr. March acided a reminent part and quite distinguished himself by his efficient daring to descending to the abell recent, while the ship was an fire, and passing shells up to be throng even everboard in provent an expectant in the limb line every way fitted for the navy.

Question by Judge Advecates—Del von over nos Mr. March under he influence of intendenting liquor, and if no, how often? Answer, Never; I may have seen him take a plant of the care, considered.

not enough to affect his action or movements; think I have seen him so rafficiently often to may it was a habit; think him morally unit for the may; know of no immorally except his geiting a little tiple; consider him physically, mentally and professionally an efficient officer.

Here the Judge Advocate requested the court to adjourn over, to await the arrival of another government witness, which was done.

COURT NO. 2.

CASE OF LIBUTERANT CHARLES HURTER CORTE Commander Totten sworn-Have served with the accused for about fifteen months; we served together in the schooner Dolphin in the Pacific; have known him intimate. schooner Dolphin in the Pacific; have known him intimated by since; have a high estimate of his physical, mental, moral and prefessional finess for the navy; he is highly cotteemed by all as an officer and gontleman.

Commander Godon aworn—Berved with accused three years on board of the Potomac; he was sisway prompt. In third; and efficient in the discharge of all his dutier; i consider him highly qualified in all respects for the naval service; never heard a breath against his reputation as an officer and a gentleman.

It is supposed that this case will soon close, as the government has falled to produce a single witness, as yet, who could assign any reason why Liout. Hunter had been furieughed by the late Retiring Board.

After a further examination of the Department records the Court adjourned.

COURT NO. 3.

Commodore Porry (government witness) sworn—Have served with accused from 1824 to 1865, at different pe-rieds, in the North Carolina from 1824 to 1887; I first fleericds, in the world Carolina from 1924 to 1977; I first fee-tenant and he midshipman; on the coast of Africa in 1842; '44, '45, and in the Gulf of Mexico to 1847, '45, and again in 1865, '64 and '55; he was particularly well behaved as re-gards sobrie y; his conduct mot my approbation; never saw him under the influence of drink; I esteem him mo-rally, mentally, physically and professionally fit for the

gards sobriely; his conduct met my approbation, sower and him under the influence of drink; I esteem him meaning, municity, physically and professionally fit for the naval service.

Question by Glasson's counsel (Hon. Mr. Philips)—Did you write from Jedde Bay approving his conduct? Assawer—Probably I did, as I did approve of his conduct whilst here. I also praised his conduct in a general order in 1947, after the bombardment of Vera Cruz, whome it is a conduct in 1947, after the bombardment of Vera Cruz, whome is conducted he behaved very well. He was nover reported for any misdemeanor that I recoilect.

Quastion by Judge Advocate—is he as officer to whome you could trust important interests? Answer—So far as zeal, didslity and gallantry go, I should not heatta e. Quastion by same—De you not regard him as doubtend in that steadir cas and precision of character requirite in a naval commander? Answer—His manuar is seconiar, and might prejudice persons against him, and I have no doubt manly persons have been so prejudiced.

Ecommedore Begardan (govo automs witness) sworu—I never served with accused in rame ship; he reported for duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to take command et the storeship Lexington in 1855 (June 1), and returned in 1856 with his vessel is fine order; I a didressed a lotter to Navy Department on the subject; have known apple can since 1828; know nothing of his professional times, except that his vessel was kept in fine order; in other respects I consider him fitted for the naval service.

Lient. Selden (govornment witness) aworu—Berved with scrused about three years in the Lexington; I think him physically fit for the naval service, but he had hardly sufficient stability of character for any great emergency; I knew of no immorality on his port; I nover saw him intericated.

Lient Matthews (govornment witness) aworu—Berved for five months with Lieut. Glasson, in the Mexican was in 1946; I think he has some peculiarlies which until his for the naval service. Allounds and on the sale of the Calobes

MARCE, BUNTER AND GLASSON STILL ON TRIAL-CROSS FIRING OF WITNESSES.
COURT NO. 1.
CASE OF MR. MARCH CONTINUED.

Lientenant C. M Morris (government witness) sworn-Berved with Mr. March in the Mississippi for near three years; was with him in the Japan expedition; from my knowledge of him I consider him unit for the naval ser-vice; he knows but little about his profession; think him dissipated; have seen him intoxicated several times; do no

dissipated; have seen him intoxicated several times; do not regard him as movally or professionally fit to discharge of ficiently his duty as a navi officer.

Commander B. S. Lee (covernment witness) sworn—served with Mr. March from 1852 to 1815, in the Mississippi, on the Japon expedition; I was the commander of the Mississippi, and Mr. March was a passed midshipman, be was reported to use once as being drunk; I did not see him; he was seet below by Lloutanan faylor.

Oross-examized—He perfor ned all his duties well acc to my entire satisfaction; I have a high appreciation of Mr. March as an officer, in every respect, I consider him, mentally, physically, morally and professionally well qualified for the naval service.

Lieut G. H. Preble, government witness, sworn—Have served with Mr. March; know him intimately; was with him in the Japan expedition, but on a different ship; served with him an the Coast Servey for a year or more; I esteem him case of the most promising and eliloint officers in the navy; has every opportunity of knowing his habits; navas aw him intenticated, haver knew he drank a drop of E quer; I think him highly qualited for the naval service is every respect.

quer: I think him highly quanton to every respect.

Another perponents of this case was here had for their government witnesses.

OURT NO. 2.

that government withouses.

Commander Wm. Resers Taylor, a worn—Mave been in timate for years with Lieut. Benier; have served with him at different periods; I regard him as one of the best entire and deek officers I ever kines; I have a high approximate of his mental, physical, moral and professional finess for the naval service; I never heard a word against him other as an efficer or a gentleman; his general character is that of one of the very best officers in the service.

Lieutenant Watson, sworn—Have served with Lloud.

as an efficer or a gentleman; his general character is the of one of the very best officers in the service. Hestebani Wakon, sworn—Have served with Lloud Huster for several years at different periods; know his well he is a good sallor and one of the best officers, in overy respect, I have ever he swo; hever heard one word spains thin as an officer or a gentleman; he stands high as an efficer among naval officers generally: I consider his eminerally latted for the naval service, mentally, physically morally and professionally.

OOURY NO. 3.

ARTH. GLABOON CAPE CONTRUE.

Oantain H. A. Adams (government witness, and member of Navai Court No. 1) sworn—Have served with Lices Glasson; have known him some ten or twolve years; was with him it the Japan expedition. Liout Glasson commanded the store ship lexington; whon this sally reached Hong Kong there was a good deal of diseatisfaction among the off cers on board; I do not think that Licet. G. exercised that rigor, promptaess, and determination which is nicessary to keep in good order such insubordinate and troublesoms officers as he appeared to have had with him; he preferred charges against several of his officers, and they also preferred charges against several of his officers, and they also preferred charges against several of his officers, and they also preferred charges against several to negarate them, and its same in time order.

Purser Muchell (government witness) sworn—Have know Lieus. Glasson for lear of deve years: served with him in the Lexington, in the Japan expedition; had a favorable opinion of his efficiency; the sain was always in fine order, and was as well commanded as she could have been by any other officer; do not think in require a very strong mind to commande his; do not consider lieus Glasson above medicority; he hardly possesses time standing of the parties of others and dignity of conduct requisite to command the unquestioned obedience of oliners and men; I was free years a midshipman.

Liout Red. (government witness) sworn—Servel with the

Republican Conventions.
[Correspondence of the Evening Journal.]

SEASCA COUNTY.

WATERLOO, Sept. 12, 1867.

Our county Convention was held to day, Casper B Vee cells s, of Lod, Chairman; C. H. Wud and Mr. Cole, Secretaries.

H. B. Stanton, of Seneca Falis, and D. D. Scott, of Ovid, were appeinted State delegates.

H. F. Gautin of Waterloo, J. K. Richardson, of Water loo; Wm Burroughs, of Variet, Indiciary delegates.

Orle Southwick, of Juniors A. D. Drake, of Tyre; A. Regers, of Fayette; D. D. Johnson, of Romulas; W. Poplard, of Seneca Falis, and ______, of Coveri, Bennoughtes, and of the towns were represented, and nearly all fully Several good speeches were made, good feeling prevailed, and all accemed determined to buckle on their armor for the coming contest in earnest.

We learn that the Convention on Saturday appointed G.
W. Bedell, of Albian and David Jones, of Kondall, dale
gates to the Republican state Convention.

Benjamin Field and John W. Graves were appeinted delegates to the Defeldal Convention.

E. S. Reynolds, Nelson Hugher, Thomas Turner, G. S.
Taylor and Mr. Cochrane, delogates to the Senatorial Convention.